THESE FIRST REGINNINGS OF LABOR

The little and often frall craft whence

the nets are cast is managed with the consummate skill of an experienced

sailor to meet the moods of sea and

air, and hauls are made with mechanical precision and adjustment to the

exertion. But simple and easy as it

that his apparent sleight-of-hand, like

his indifference to wind and weather.

are the results of years of service

KNOWLEGDE

of it is the best fisherman, and that there are best and better fishermen as there are best and better plowmen, and spade and shovel men can easily

be ascertained by careful examination

of these separate fields of labor. Even the men who mix mortar and cement

for the bricklayer and stone mason ac-

quire by practice a knack of doing their work that has a recognized value

which often secures its possessor an advance of wages above his fellows.

The bricklayer and stone mason work

A GOOD BRICKLAYER OR MASON.

must be equal to

one can examine the great steamships

that plow the ocean and are among

our quickest means of international transit without a feeling of thankful-

ness that marine architecture has been formulated to meet all the difficulties of two of the most destructive ele-

ments in nature—wind and water.

Nothing can be done well that has

not been previously planned. Out of planning, which is the result of expe-

rience and thought, comes the tech-nique, that is the handicraft knowledge,

that makes accuracy and skill possible

in all trades and callings. Let us look at a handsome, luxuriously

finished carriage and recall the amount

and character of work involved in its

construction. The springs are a mar-

vel of tensile strength and the wheels of resisting power. But there is the

body, the polish of which reflects every passing object, and the uphol-stery, which makes of seat and back

MORE OF LUXURY THAN ANY ORIENTAL

EVER DREAMED OF.

Compare this to the rude efforts of

the country wagon-maker, and the difference makes plain at a glance the value of skilled labor over crude and

unskilled. Let us go to the library and take one of the best of our books,

and through its pages and on its cover

trace the handiwork of compositor,

pressman, paper-maker and book-binder. No one not carefully trained

through years could accomplish what

here is the best production of the age,

Even the riding and driving of horses requires schooling and train-

ing. And the most ordinary duties in-

volved in housekeeping have their

difficulties, as any one can learn on

"art preservative of all arts.

one of its marvels, the result

something

is being plowed and watch the opera-tion closely the longer we look the hotels, where none but experienced

besides which there is

TO LOAN.

\$2000 TO \$2000 to load in sums to indersed, rent notes, chattel mortgages or or other reliable security. Inquire at 223 SECOND STREET.

LOST.

POCKETBOOK-On Second, between Beale and Union, containing two \$30 sold pieces and other charge. Return to Keck's stable and be rewarded.

BICYCLE LAMP-In front of my office, 35 Union street. Finder will please return FERD TREP.

PERSONAL.

CALL ON MADAME PETERS.
THE GYPSY CLAIRVOYANT.
17 Jefferson street, up-sta

CISTERNS-Built and repaired and war-ranted. Inventor of the Sanitary Port-land Cement Pump. Contractor and brick-layer. Telephone 888. THOS. CUBBINS. M. B. TREZEVANT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Marine and Commercial Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds and U. S. Commissioner, at the old office, No. 3 Madison street. COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

LARGE airy room and private board can be obtained by gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, in suburbs, by addressing, with references. R. D., care this office. ROOMS AND BOARD-Newly furnished,

ROOM-Furnished room, with or without board, at 119 Court street. OARDERS wishing comfortable homes with excellent table accommodation will find it greatly to their advantage to come to the Polk House, 305 Second street.

Transients will be well cared for at less than one-half the usual hotel prices.

M. W. POLK. Manager.

R and woard at 72 Medison street. S2. JAMES HOUSE-Cor. Second and Ad-amssta, Room and board \$5 per week. Day boarders wented.

BOARD-With excellent room, 124 ADAMS STREET. 5 NICE Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, at 137 Madison st. TWO large unfurnished rooms, with or without board, at 60 Madison street, corner Third.

FOR RENT.

A 6 ROOM COTTAGE, 372 Adams street.

2 2-STORY HOUSES, Seventh and Carolina, 7 rooms. Dr. Laurence, Telephone 760. ROOMS-Nice furnished rooms.
At 70 Second street.

NEW COTTAGE—All modern improve-ments: five rooms, bath and pantry; 430 Lauderdale. Keys next door.

H OUSE—No. 75 Adams street, on corner July 1, 1886.

JOHN W. CURRIN, 303 Second street.

NICE RESIDENCE—377 Orleans street, just south of Vance (on the new street car line); house in sood repair. App y to R. W. HARRIS, 300 Front st. H OUSE—Two story frame, 25 Marke' st.; new, with all modern improvements. Apply to L. FRITZ, 151 Main st.

PUKNISHED ROOMS—For gents and for housekeeping, at 116 Court street. TWO elegant front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 89 Adams at Rooms-Furnished or unturnished, at 118
Second street. References required. LURNISHED ROOMS-Apply at 117 COURT ST.

OTTAGE—Three rooms, cistern. at 257
Georgia street. Auply next room.
OTTAGE—No. 414 Lau ierdale, 7 rooms
in good repair, good cistern; \$25 per
month. Apply to No. 334 Main street.

WANTED.

G 000 COOK-At 205 Union street 500 MEN-For levee work to go on the Kate Adams this evening at 5. Transportation furnished. Aprily to GEO. ARNOLD & CO

SITUATION—With some reliable firm as accountant or traveling salesman for territory of Arhanas; the latter proferred, and in grocery line (not liquors); best references given. For particulars, address W. L. DELONY, Nashville, Tenn.

To ADVANCE MONEY-On household property without removal. Address P. O. BOX 18.

2.000 MEN-The St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Ry., in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas Ry., in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, want 2000 white and colored laborers en section work, trains, etc. Wages, \$1 lo to \$1.25 per day, paid promptly every month. Transportation free from Memphis to the work to men who mean business. For further information, apply to J. B. CHAPLINES, 205 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

HANDS—Form laberers wanting to make cotton and corn crops, call to-day or to-morrow at W A. Gage & Co.'s, 300 Font st.
A. LEA & CO.

GOOD MAN-Who understands gardening.
Address O. H., this office.
YOUNG Woman, German or Irish, to do work of small family, at Si Mulberry st. GOOD PLAIN COOK-(WHITE)-At 153 Georgia street, Fort Pickering; good wages; references required.

To LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-If you wish to see your future husband or wise, wish to see your future husband or wife on MADAME PETERS, 17 Jefferson street, up-stairs.

ADY AGENTS—For Mrs. Campbell's New "Tilter"—a Tilter, Bustle, Hoopskirt and Underskirt combined. Hoops can be removed and skirt laundried. Adjustable to any size. Ve y fashionacle, and sells for \$2\$ to every well-dressed lady as soon as shown. Agents double their money. Al'o, a full line of new furnishing goods for ladies and children. Address, with stamp, E. H. CAMPBELL & CO., No. 484 West Randolph street, Chicago, III.

To BUY-One mare mule, medium size; also, a deer or pair of them. Apply to room 10, No. 34 Madison street NURSE GIRL-White nurse girl.
Apply at 106 Adams street,

EXPERIENCED AGENTS - And correspondents for new business. Positions permanent, Salary or commission. Write permanent.
to-day. Address
NATIONAL ECONOMIST. Chicago, III.

\$1000 SALARY TO AGENTS—Ad-BLECTRIG GOODS, 842 Broadway, New York, The only gen uine.

O ITUATION—By a young lady as teacher in public or private school. Best reference given. Address A. M. T., Memphis, Tenn.

G COOK-Must be well recommended.

COLORED MAN-To work in house.
Apply at 72 Madison street. ADIES and Gentlemen, in city or country, to take light work at their homes; all to \$3 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no envaseing. We have a good demand for our work, and furnish steady omployment. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G CO., 294 V no st., Cincinnati, Chic. GIRL-For general housework; white preferred. Inquire at 158 Hernando st. POSITION-As Stenographer and Type-Writer; terms reasonable. X, this office.

A GENTS-With small capital. We have something new, no risk, large profits, special 30-day offer, write at once.
EMPIRE CO., 381 Canal street, N. Y. W HITE WOMAN-To learn new shirt ironing, MEMPHIS STEAM LAUN-DRY AND SHIRT FACTORY, 224 Second. BLACKSMITH-A good blacksmith to run a country shop. Must also be a good wood workman. Good wages mid. Call on or address D. J. ALEN & CO., Australia, Miss.

AN INTELLIGENT, Earnest Catholic man to represent a large, responsible Barolay street house in his own locality and outside large cities. A remunerative salary to right party. References exchanged. Address BAROLAY, Box 1885, N. Y. HVERY ONE-In need of a hard, smoath,

CHETE. Telephone 93. BOARDERS-At 140 Madison; nice rooms, BOARDERS—At 140 Madison; nice rooms, good fare; transients accommodated.

A GENTS—In every section of the country for two New Books, just ready. SPRCIAL TRANS to men of experience capable of fillings a large territory. State experience, age and territory manted. CASSELL & CU. (limited), SEI Broadway, N. T., and 40 Dearhorn street. Chicago.

born street, Unicago.

SALESMEN-In every State in the U-ion
SALESMEN-In every State in the U-ion
to represent a PAINT MANUFACTURING SSABLISHNENT having several
STREATHER SHATER POPULAR and easy selllag. Can be handled alone or in connection
with other souls. Address THE WM. B.
FEIGH MASUFA, OU., BALTIMORE, MD.

STRAYED.

COWS-One red, with 3 tests: the other, a large red and whi'e spotted. Deliver at Hornando road and Provine street, and be rewarded.

HORSE-On Monday, April 3th, one bay horse, about 11 years years old. Lib-LINKHAUER & LEHMAN, 202 Main.

ONE BAY HORSE-Return to Linkhauer & Lehman. 202 Main st. ONE DARK RED COW-With blazed face; o e hora crocked; riving about 3% gailons of milk; left my lace on Sunday, April 25th. Will pay a liceral reward on her delivery to me. W. H. GODBEY. Volentine avenue. 2 WHITE COWS-One with rope around head. St reward for their return to R. B. RARTON, near Curve, Herr ande road.

FOR SALE.

OVERTON & GROSVENOR. OFFICE—No. 264 Second street, Memphis, Tenn., Offer far sale the following choice property, terms on which will be made known at their

Offer far sale the following choice property, terms on which will be made known at their office:

No. 85 Madison Street—Elevant new two-story brick residence, lot 375x1435 feet, on southeast corner of Madison street and first alley east of Third atreet. Eight large rooms and all modern improvements. Rental value, \$100 per month.

Price, \$9500.

Country Home—Well improved, eleven acres land, house of six rooms, necessary outhouses, orchard, splendid well, beautiful lawn and forest grove in front of house; new macadam road about completed to the city; on north side of Union avenue, 11, miles cast of the city.

Price, \$1500.

No. 375 Beale Street—Two-story frames residence, lot 40x148 feet, ten large rooms, in good repair. Rental value, \$40 per menth.

Price, \$4500.

No. 220 Wellington Street—Two-story frame residence, eight rooms, in first-class condition and conveniently arranged; lot 40x175 feet.

Price, \$420.

feet.

Price, \$1200.

A very desirable house, corner of Alahawa street and Thornton avanue, cast of and adjoining the Wetter place—Two-story frame residence, nine rooms, in good yegair, two large eisterns; lot equal to about an acre of ground.

pricand.

Prica. \$4700.

Doub's-Tenement Frame one-story House—Nos. 378 and 330 Vance street; seven rooms each, in good repair; lot 60:148 feet. Rental value. \$55 per menth.

Price, \$5500, or \$3000 for either tenement.

The McOmber Place—North side of Frazier between Wellington and Lauderdale streets; house of eight rooms, in good repair; lot 60x200 feet.

Price, \$3000.

An Elegant Adams Street Residence—Near

Price, \$3000.

An Elegant Adams Street Residence—Near Mana: sarset.

Price, \$12.000.

No. 322 Jefferson Street, between Lauderdale and Orleans streets—Two-story frame re idence, ten rooms, in sood repair, all modern improvements: lot 37x148 feet. Rental value, \$35 per month.

Four New Cottages—No. 172, 174, 176 and 175 Orleans street between Madison and Monroe st cets, three rooms each; lot 40x100 feet; very desirable for mechanics. Rental value, \$15 each.

No. 71 Calboun Street, near Main—Frame cottage, five rooms, built last year. Bental value, \$20 per month.

Price, \$1800.

Let 35, on west side of Auction Square, 35x75 feet.

Price, \$1000.

Lot 160, on south side of Auction Square, 17x75 leet.

\$200 WILL BUY a new business for the state of Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri or Leuisiana, to make large cash profits at once; a monopoly fully protected. Parties with the second profits at the second parties with the second street. rested. Parties wishin- a good business ad-iress MANUFACTURES, this office. FURNITURE—On account of leaving the city, in lots to suit, furniture, at 374 Mississippi avenue.

50,000 SWEET Potato Plants. Ap-CHEAP FOR CASH—The two-story Brick Storehouse, No. 161 Beale street, just enat of Desoto: lot 21x75; will take 85590. GEO. T. VANCE, Citizens' St. R.R. office. G 00D second-hand BUGGY, full leather top, for \$65, at Hall's Stable, 55 Union

On MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Handsome new two story house and lot, 146x168, adjoining State Female College. Also, lot. 50x170, Georgia street, one block west of Main street. Address T. A. Lamb or J. H. Burton, 10 Madison street.

CHIRUAHUA (MEXICAN) DOG—Good pet for children. Apply at 17 Jeffersen street, up-stairs.
CUITAR—One B S. Martin & Co. guitar, with case. Price \$30. HOUCK'S MUSIC STORE, 399 Main street.

W ELLINGTON STREET RESIDENCE— 7 rooms, Al order, first-class neigh-borhood: great bargain M. E. CONAWAY, 285 Main st.

MY Cottage Residence: 7 rooms: 500 Lauderdale st.; large lot. J. O. PIERCE. PIANOS—A large assortment of second-hand Pianos, some as good as new. Prices from \$59 unward. A Chickering Grand, chesp for cash. E. WITZMANN & CO.

ORGAN-A good pipe organ, having two banks of keys, 24 stops, and 1½ octave pedal bass, at Second Prestyterian church, Memphis. Address E. WITZMANN & CO. EGGS Pure Plymouth Rook and Brewn Leghorn eggs, at \$1 for 15.
JOHNSON & GUINNEE, 252 Front.

DRY BARREL STAVES, CHEAP-IN A car lots. BRINKLEY LUMBER CO., 124 Jefferson street.

PINE PAYING HOTEL BUSINESS—Situated in one of the livest towns in the South. Does a business of over \$1000 per month. Bar can be added to the business, if desired. For terms, address.

A TNEWPORT NEWS, VA.—1000 lots, 500 linternation address. WM. A. DEAN, 47 Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.

TENNESSEE STATE CERTIFICATES—Be enivable for any and all dues to the state.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, April 5, 1886. }
CEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m., Friday, April 30, 1886, for furnishing the material and labor required in completing the culvert, securing hot water springs and laying cortain from pipe, in the improvement of Hot Springs Reservation, at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Arkaneas.
Blank forms of proposal, specifications and instructions to bidders will be furnished upon application to this Department, or to the "Superintendent of Hot Springs Received Receiv

Planters Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 24, 1886. THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at their of-ice, No. 41 Madison street, on Wednesday, May 5, 1886, for the Election of Directors to serve the en-suing year. J. H. SMITH, Secretary.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

ESTABLISHED AT THE LE MOYNE INSTITUTE.

Formal Opening Last Night-Address by Mr. J. M. Kenting-Remarks by Rabbi Samfield.

The LeMoyne institute of this city is, without doubt, one of the best conducted institutions for the education of colored youth within the limits of the Union. It has an average attendance of nearly 300 pupils, who are not only instructed in the learning contained in books, but are also taught such useful and practical arts as will be of service to them in making their way in the world. The girls are taught sewing and cooking, an hour each day being devoted to each of these branches of education; an hour each day is also set apart for the instruction of a class in nursing. A f-w months ago Prof. A. J. Steele, the accomplished princi-pal of the institute, began to put into operation a plan that he has cherished for years, the foundation of an industrisl department in the school, where young men may receive instruction in the mechanical arts. A class was started in February that now numbers twenty-five pupils, who receive daily lessons in woodwork and car-pentering. The pupils range in age from seventeen to twenty-five, and are expected, as a prerequisite to admission in the class to ke thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of a common school education. Mr. S. S. Steele, a practical mechanic and an efficient instructor, has charge of the class, and speaks with confidence of the fatisfactory rean'ts already achieved. There are ten carpenter benches in the class-room with twentyfive tools to each bench. Three classes are daily instructed, and some of the students are already developing spe-cial aptness for their tasks and justifying the wisdom of the founders of the class by the progress they have made. It is contemplated to make each course embrace three years, to be spent as follows: First year, wood-working; second year, forging and iron-work, and the third year ma-

Last night the formal opening of the Manual Training Department of the Institute took place in the large recitation-room of the rchool, and there were present, by invitation, a large number of prominent citizens who are known friends of the Institute, in addition to the regular pupils and their relatives and friends. On the plat-form sat Rabbi Samfield, Capt. J. Harvey Mathes, Judge J. M. Greer and the Rev. Mr. Jones.

Lot 160, on south side of Auction Square.

37x75 feet.

Brice, 3800.

South half of 16t 2921 on west side Second street, between Overton and Concord streets.

37x18 feet, with small house.

Price, \$1600.

Lot 7, in block 13, on west side of Shelby street, between Linden and Pontatoc streets.

60x200 feet. This let fronts on Shelby and Clinton streets.

No 9 Heward's rew. or Union street, 20x100 feet, three-story brick storehouse, in good repair. Rental value, \$300 per month.

Price, \$5500

100 Lots, each having a front of 60 feet by a depth of 170 feet, fronting on Calhoun, Clay, Webster and Georgia streets.

Price, \$550 x 500 per front foot.

Lot 14t, on west side of Main street. 74x148 feet, between Winchester and Market streets. Will be sold at a bargain.

Lot 456, southwest corner of Second and Sychamore streets, 148x148 feet.

Let 336, northeast corner of Overton and Third streets, 148x148 feet. let us hope that its ultimate results of an intelligent lad are to be the fruits of right-living, of

Sycamore streets, 148x145 feet.

Price, \$1300.

Let 336, northeast corner of Overton and Third streets, 148x145 feet.

Price, \$2700.

Storehouse in Jefferson block, No. 229
Second street, one of the finest buildings in the city, four stories, iron front; 24x145 feet.

Ren.s for \$135 per month.

Price \$13,500.

30 Beautiful Building Lots, of one and two acres each, in Claybrook subdivision, one mile east of city, between Union avenue and Poplar street, at from \$390 to \$500 per acre.

Lot 32, on southwest corner of Adams and Manassas streets, 50x150 feet.

Lots of Bass avenue, in Dawson subdivision, at \$25 per foot; and in various other parts of the city.

Call and examine our lists. We offer some special bargains, and will take pleasure in showing property to parties wanting to buy, either for building purposes or as investments, Title perfect. Abstracts furnished when requested.

304 Second street.

Bass (18x145 feet.

Price, \$2700.

THE QUESTION

Will occur to many, why the necessity for manual training—why are the young men and women of to-day to be taught in schools what those whose dream for the betterment of mankind thus finds a realization.

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Will occur to many, why the necessity for manual training—why are the young men and women of to-day to be taught in schools what those who preceded them have been taught in workshops? The answer is that in many workshops of many trades there is no longer the opportunity offered for special training, and that in schools established for that purpose pupils are sure of learning thoroughly under the direction of accomplished masters of handicraft, so that they may go out into the contending world measurably prepared for the battle of life. Here the use of tools in daily recurring lessons is to be explained—the expert and proper use that dusting and proper use that distinguishes the master from the "jack-leg" or pre-tender. Here the pupil is to learn the true measure of square and compass, the value of proportion in design and purpose, and how invention may be prompted by the study of ways and means to the accomplishment of better results in useful

things. THE PROGRESS OF NATIONS. is easily traced by the tools in use by mechanics. Indeed, if I was asked to bridge the distance between savagery and civilization, I should do it with a box of tools. The civilized man owes all that he is to the tools in the hands of progressive mechanics. The savage seldom originates anything. He does not work. He produces nothing that is not compelled by his necessities. He buots and lishes when he is not at war. He makes nothing that involves handicraft employments. Our own Indians are proof in point. The savage man in the carly ages of the world made and used stone hammers and fint arrow-heads, advancing a step beyond that, and into barbarism, he made bronze arrow and spear heads and swords, hammers and hatchets. How he came to make bronze, to know the value of metals so as to fuse them with accuracy we shall probably never know. That fact, like many others, is lost to us, perhaps forever. It is supposed to have been an accidental discovery, but whether by accident or design it made the way easy to re-sultant civilization. From bronze the transition to iron was slow, but once effected there followed with remarkable calerity the uplifting of the tribes of men so blessed. The nation in barbaric days that had mines and made iron implements was a dominating and overmastering power. The nation in our day is greatest that counts the most tools. For that rea-

AMERICA IS PREEMINENT. In the number and variety of tools in daily use to make good work easy of accomplishment, ours surpasses a other nations, Great Britain not excepted. Here the jack-screw was first employed to raise houses from their foundations and for their removal to distant sites. Possessed of the fundamental principles of mechanics, the adventurous American moves like a god to the accomplishment of great works, to successful contention with nature, to the bridging of space and the annihilation of time. But attaining to this expertness he must have gone to school and learned by slow, by tain stens the value of these principles. Let us see how they have been for-

mulated. If we go into a field that is being plowed and watch the opera-

simpler it seems. It appears to be and quick handed help is employed, easily within the reach of any willing pair of hands, and yet if we ask the plowman he will tell us that, casy as to tell you what the difference is be tween a home-made and a millinermade dress, and ahe will answer that can only be acquired by long practice it is the difference between untaught, schools of medicine, of art and of endo that for which he is best fitted, and cream, custard of and by patiently and is boriously over- and therefore unakilled labor and the gineering. To the school of technol- it is one of the advantages of the train- balance of week. it seems, there is a knack about it that

coming many difficulties. That, in other words, there is what artists term a technique about it, a handitrained, and therefore skillful woman, who understands form and color, the effect of artistic draping and the adaptation of styles of drapery to the craft subtlety, that only training and leanest, the stoutest, the tallest and the shortest woman, and color usage, supported by persistent courage, can enable man or boy to master. And so it is with the more to the fairest and the darkest in comordinary, but equally as useful, work of the spade. There is a meplexion. Almost all women can sew, but only the artistically and carefully educated milliner can finish wors. They, like the tailor, put what might thodical use of that most primitive of instruments in the hands of man that enables those who know to dig all day be termed a polish upon their work without trouble or serious to s of physical power, but this method is only acquired by months, perhaps years, of finding out. And so in that only artists can understand. By their effects they can make or mar the mat or woman. Cooking, which had its beginning in the first crude effortsof man to escape from the horrors of 18w food, has been elevated to a place among the fine arts. we see that instruction and experience in the right handling and right use of even the simplest tools is essen-It, too, has its special vocabulary and its technique, to be expert in which tial to the mastery that enables men to do with case what at first was a tetakes often years, sometimes a life-time. The necessity for technical dious labor. The same is to be said of training thus made apparent, the existence of thiss hool is justified. Limited in the number of occupations to which its pupi's are confined, it is still the use of the ax, in which the true woodsman becomes so great an expert as to fell trees with a rapidity and apparent case that astonishes and dis-

A MOST ENCOURAGING BEGINNING. mays the learner and beginner. But leaving the field and the forcet, let us It brings comfort and hope to the few go to the sea and watch the operations of the busy fisherms n who, far from the land, pushes his precarious ven-tures in a way that excites the braves: landsman to admiration and appliause. who have urged and argued for a practical education that shall fit boys and girls for the real battle of life; that shall make independent men and women of them in the truest sense of the word. For who is so independent as the man and woman who, skilled in mechanism, can command emp oy-ment at the best wages wherever they may go in the ever-widening world in which the English language is spoken. The man who is not trained to work, oscillations and irregular tossings of the boat, and at last the re-sults of the day are landed as the reward of well directed and does not understand or has not mastered a trade or calling, is not as well equipped as the man who can handle the pick and the shovel with the knowledge necessary to the con-servation of his energies. The man all looks, the fisherman will tell you who knows a trade is by so much richer than he who does not. He has from boyhood, of observation and of practice. He will tell you that there a capital of which he cannot be robbed. He possesses an engine is a long vocabulary of words to be learned as well as of skill in man-agement of the boat to be acquired, which he can use at will and engineer which he can use at will and engineer at pleasure. The mechanic is the master and minister of civilization. Before he was called into being the world was in the twilight of savagery. Civilization, as I have said, emerged from the age of iron, which was preceded by the bronze age and it by the stone age. Before bronze swords were made men used stone harmoners and hone knives and of seines and lines and sinkers and nets and balt, and if crabs and oysters are involved of cribs and tongs and the handling of them in proper sea-sons and right ways. This is the technical knowledge of the fisherman stone hammers and hone knives and bodkins. With these crude and unand the secret of his trade, which it has taken centuries to bring to its certain weapons they fought the fight present state of perfection. The man who is best versed in that knowledge and is most direct in the application

with savage nature and with each other. THE DISCOVERY OF BRONZE was a step toward a condition one more grade above the brute. With it men came to higher knowledge in other things, like nets and seines to catch fish and houses on the margin of lakes above overflow and beyond the reach of their enemies. we have the first beginnings of mechanica' construction. The fusing of copper and tin in making bronza, led to the discovery of the properties of other metals and the smelting of them by means that have simple instruments, but their use, though plain, cannot be acquired as readily as one would suppose while watching the building of a wall. It takes from four to five years to make

a man who can' lay bricks rapidly or fit and adjust stone and follow the line and plummet with the accuracy essential to secure straight walls and plumb. the telegraph and telephone-the most with plane and saw, chisel and hamwonderful instruments of mer. His work seems more than that genius. The greatest of all the indus-tries of Germany is the Krupp manuof all other mechanics within the reach of most men. And yet the driving of a nail will convince even the most skeptical that there is a factory of guns, and the richest and busiest part of England is the "black country" of the nouth, the fires of slight of hand necessary that can only whose furnaces are unquenchable. In be attained to by years of proper and intelligent direction and practice. The our own country Pennsylvania leads preparation and adjustment and fit-ting of timbers in doors, windows, all the States in manufacturies, because of her coal and iron. And so in the South here, our own State, rich in floors, stairways and walls require the highest degree of mechanical skill, involving precision and care. In the machine shop, where iron is handled as if it were wood and it is turned into all desired shapes for mathese richest of all minerals, is rapidly advancing with Alabama to rival the great working centers of the North. The mechanic is the master and minister of the age. What is there in the humblest home or most gorgeous palace that is essential to life, comfort chinery, the same degree of perfec-tion in skill is needed. All the details or luxury that has not come from his pregnant brain and skillful hand? are technical and involve the use of a vocabulary rich in its number of What is there that is essential to comwords and their meanings, Even so merce that has not come from his workshop? The telegraph and teleseemingly simple a work as the care and running of an engine requires a phone wires and instruments, the technical skill and knowledge that ocean cable, the railroad with its engines, the steamship and its engines, THE SEVEREST TESTS OF EXAMINATION in some of the States, and should be all are the products of his labor. chair we sit upon, the table we sit at, the plates we eat from, and the knives, forks and spoons we eat with, all are from his workshops. The clothes that shield us from the winter blasts and the heats of summer, in all, before a man can put his hand upon it. Engineers for the navy can only become proficient after four years severe study under accomplished professors. But they are proficients in every branch of mechanical engineerthe bed that makes comfortable rest and recuperative sleep possible are all ing and are generally equal to every emergency, as are the engineers of the army in the construction of fortifica-tions, of bridges, of buildings, and of all work that falls within the reach of made by him. The very stamp and engine by which the money of the country is coined and the press by which greenbacks are printed are the results of his skill. The plows, the architect and civil engineer. The architect who plans for great buildharvesters and planters, the shovels ings overcomes a mountain of techni-cal difficulty before he can enter upon and spades are also the work of his hand and biain, whose ancient prethe practice of his profession; and no decessors

> PIRST LIFTED MAN ABOVE THE BRUTE and placed in his hand the adze of stone and the sword of bronze and of iron. In the museums of our own country, as well as those of Europe, the anthropologist-the scientist who deals in the science of man-traces by distinct and gradient steps the growth of barbarism out of savagery and civilization out of barbarism by the progress made in tools for work and defense, in fabrics for cloth-ing and in houses for protac-tion. He does not trace it by capital, but by the inventive genius, the taste and skill of successive generations of mechanics, each improving upon the tools and appliances and the work of the other, and each leaving the world better than he found it. And this is to be the hope of the boys and girls who are to be trained here in the proper use of tools. They must our capacity, tastes and aptitudes, and strive for perfection by patient engive due attention to the environs and deavor. They must not, above all things, ever be disheartered. Dis-couragements will come, but they must be overcome. They are always the test of merit and of purpose. Those who are in earnest will survive them; those that succumb will sink to noth-They will not leave the world better than they found it. Be in love with your work, have pride in it, be determined to excel in it, and you cannot fail. This, with courage, self-reliance and personal dignity, will make for you a place among men and conquer all your difficulties of tosi-tion. By the constant exercise of these faculties you will be lifted up and will be free beyond the power of men to prevent. Upon y largely depends whether this work practical education shall go on. If you succeed it will encourage others

o follow you and PHILANTHEOPIC MEN AND WOMEN to establish and sustain other schools until they are sufficiently multiplied to meet the public demand. We must have schools for mechanics as we have

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ogy of Boston and the school of mines training. In Europe the first World's Fair at London made the necessity for such schools apparent, and the result is seen in the improved work of Sheffield. Birmingham and Manchester. The change thus begotten has been greatly accelerated by subsequent national and international fairs, all of which have strengthened the conviction with thoughtful men that through and by technical schools supremacy in industry is to be obtained and maintained. Here, in our own country, the changes that have been wrought in the life of the rising generation of Indians by the Armstrong school at Hampton, the Mission school at Sauntee, Dak., over which Mr.
Riggs presidee, and the government schools at Carlisle, Pa.,
Lawrence, Kas., and at other
places in the West, have more than s tisfied the most carping that in pract cal training boys and girls are to find their best equipment for life. So con-vincing are the results attending the labor accomplished in these schools that it is deemed fair to predict that the American Missionary Association will within the next two years bave all its schools at the South well equipped for manual training. What the drawing class of the ordi-nary school has done to advance the teste of the people and force manufacturers into the accomplishment of more artistic work the manual training school will do for the mechanic arts. It will force better and more conscientious work, and will help to elevate the mechanic to his proper

the nation's wearth and greatness. The next speaker was

place and dignify labor as the basis of

Rabbi Samfield. ekilled in its manufacture they became more and more civilized. In this, the greatest and richest of all periods in the history of the world—

TER AGE OF STEEL—

iron enters into the construction of all tools and engines and implements, our houses, our railroads, steamships, and his examely and the learned Rabbi both in the was never more happy than in his effort.

EXAMPLE AGE OF STEEL—

who made an eloquent, impressive well than the man who is master of a planing machine. On the other hand this same principle holds good present, who had frequently heard the learned Rabbi both in the pulpit and on the platform, that he was never more happy than in his effort size, the needle and thread, the application of the indication of last night. He drew liberally from cation of soap, starch and the sad iron Jewish lore in support of the powithout honor even in the earliest days, and contrasted with telling effect the relative positions of the knight of chivalry, wasting his manhood in idle gallantries and fruitless deeds of valor, and the modern toller whose strong right arm ern toiler whose strong right arm builds the fleets of commerce and sets

in motion the busy workshops of the "The design of man's activity and work," said the learned speaker, "is already found on the trestle-board of nature. The universe is sustained by intense activity. Because we do not detect noise, clash and rattle similar to the roar and clatter of our machin-ery in the whirling of the planets and the conflict of atoms we are apt to overlook the ceaseless changes that are going on in everything around us, and which are indispensable to sta-bility and order. Perpetually decaying are nature's wide realms, but also perpetually rebuilding and reconstructing, and this decaying and building up require most intense activity and never ending labor. If the plan of a life's work is indicated in nature's activity, every man's duty is to assign himself some work to 'Man goeth forth to his work to his labor,' declares our text, to that unto which he is called

and for which he has been fitted. It is folly to think that we are placed in this world to serve identical purposes. God's wise and inscrutable laws in regard to the activity of man are so constituted that each man has his original endow-ment, adaptations and correspondenries which set him apart for the performance of some special work. Hu-man society is a piece of wonderful mechanism, composed of wheels, pul-ment. leys, hammers, springs, wedges, levers, rivets and cranks. By the combined operation of all of these, certain definite results are attainable, and the specific functions of the different parts of society are important and valuable, no matter what they and however insignificant are look if considered by themselves. No labor in man's life work is to be called insignificant, and no work is to be called insignificant, and no man ought to grumble or grow dis-satisfied because he has chosen an humble occupation, a subservient avocation. There is a permanent principle of divine government in the fitness of man for his place in the world's great workshop. We are what we are fit to be if we do only consider give due attention to the environs and

ontingencies around us. "Remember every man God made is different, has some deed to do. Some work to work. De undiswayed, Though thine be humble, do it well."

And Owen Meredith is correct in his petical exhortation. Rabbi Samfield also dwelt at some ength upon the widespread opinion that laborious pursuits, trades, me-chanical callings, are incompatible with good social position. He urged upon wealthy parents even the importance of sending their children out into the world equipped for any emergency and qualified to make their livng with their hands should the tide of fortune turn against them. them the knowledge of a trade as a capital, and even if they never see the the need of its exercise, they will be

f he speaker also showed the value of manual training schools in developing the peculiar bent of individual mind and giving to each pupil an opportunity to follow such mechanics studies as he abows special aptitude for. Every man should be allowed to do that for which he is best fitted, and

ing schools that the peculiar talents of of Columbia College, New York, we largely owe in this country the rapid advance that has been made in the establishment of schools for practical all purcuits and despise none, and to value men according to the excellence of their work and not according to its character, however humble.

Following Rabbi Samfield, Monroe W. Lawson, of the senior class of the Institute read a thoughtful essay, from which we make the following extracts:

make the following extracts:

The utility and practicability of connecting with our institutions departments for manual training has long since ceased to be a subject of speculation. Our young people have shown by the energy and earnestness with which they have flocked to these schools that they no longer look upon them as barriers, but as the main avenues to success. The institutions that have added these industrial departments to their course to day stand partments to their course to day stand as the magnets which attract prosperity to our people. As students we are aware that the responsibility of making this additional department a success or a failure rests upon our shoulders. Hence, in consideration of the magnitude of the undertaking, we see that patience, faith and a desire to do are the refaith and a desire to do are the requirements of success. One of the most hopeful signs of the times in all jarts of the country, and I might safely say in all parts of the civilized world, is that thoughtful people are beginning to see that the training of the hand is a necessary part of education. It is necessary, not simply that young people may learn how to do any given thing, as carpentering, blacksmithing, sewing or cooking, but that they may catch the spirit of all work, and know the value of work. That man who is the value of work. That man who is master of the square, the hammer, the saw, and such other like instruments together with other good qualities, is worthy of being a wife and a mother.

school and told him that she cooked it. What we mostly stand in need of is to know thoroughly the use of the tools with which we have to work. When these great training schools for our young men and women have got their industrial departments well or-ganized, then that will be possible for the colored race in the South which hitherto has not been possible, but which is absolutely necessary if real substantial progress in civilization is to be generally and permanently effected. Our race to-day stands in need of more industrious citizens, men who can not only cast a ballot, but use tools as well; men who can not only wear fine clothes and stand on the corners, but earn money as well. Then there will be the homes for our people, wherein Christian civilization The great glory of the industrial movements in our training schools is that

it fosters in our race the capacity for taking care of itself. Prof. A. J. Steele concluded the evening's exercise by reading an address upon the value of industrial training that was full of practical and wise suggestions and an admirable argument in behalf of the system. He also took occasion to express his thanks to the public-spirited citizens in this and other cities who had furthered the foundation of the here by money contributions and valued words of encouragement. He also announced that the workshops would be open for public inspection within the next two days, and invited all who chose to do not occurs and watch the workshops.

so to come and watch the work. The audience then quietly dispersed, all of them evidently pleased with the evidences they had received that an important undertaking had been successfully and auspiciously set in motion, an undertaking that promises the most beneficial results, not only to those immediately concerned, but to

the community at large. ALL A MISTAKE.

The Maifest Privileges Will not be disposed of as advertised before, but will be sold openly to the highest bidder Monday, May 3d, at 3 o'clock p.m., sharp, at No. 34 Adams

F. W. MOEWS, Chairman. Notice to Travelers and Shippers. Мимения, Тихх., April 16, 1856.

Until further notice trains between Memphis and Madton will be discon-tinued. Steamers will leave daily from foot of Poplar street, at 6 o'clock p.m., connecting at Madison with trains for Little Rock and all points West. Freight for Madison and points beyond must be delivered at wharfboat, at foot of Poplar street, before 2 o'clock p.m. Steamer Coahoma will leave p.m. Steamer Coahoma will leave this evening, and s camer E. W. Cole to-morrow evening. RUDOLPH FINE, General Manager.

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